

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request further examination and consideration in view of the arguments set forth fully below. Within the Office Action, Claims 1-17 and 23-31 have been rejected. By the above amendments, Claim 1, 23 and 27 are amended. Accordingly, Claims 1-17 and 23-31 are currently pending.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-15, 17 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0064757 to Yamadera et al. (hereinafter “Yamadera”) in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 7,188,320 to Landers (hereinafter “Landers”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Yamadera teaches a method of displaying information on a screen. Particularly, Yamadera teaches that a first home position icon and a plurality of second home position icons, which are first hierarchical level icons, are displayed on a menu item selection screen. When one of the second home position icons is selected, second hierarchical level submenus, as well as the first home position icon and the second home positions, are displayed on the menu item selection screen in a direction perpendicular to a direction in which the selected second home position icon is located with respect to the first home position icon. When one of the displayed submenus is selected, a their hierarchical level menu is displayed on a submenu screen. [Yamadera, Abstract]

However, Yamadera does not teach that the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow viewing of the plurality of sub-menu items associated with another main menu directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu by a single access of the two-dimensional navigation key. Instead, Yamadera explicitly teaches that when the user wants to backspace the screen to the previous screen, for example, from the screen shown in Fig. 5D to the screen shown in Fig. 5B, with the icons 11f, 11g, and 11h displayed, the user tilts the cursor key 4 in the direction (left) opposite to the direction (right) in which the cursor key 4 was tilted (step 305). The previous screen is displayed, that is, the screen is returned from the status shown in Fig. 5D to the status shown in Fig. 5B. From there, the user is able to select a desired menu item again from the icons 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, and 11e displayed on the menu item selection screen 10c. [Yamadera, §0061] As such, the user is not able to view the sub-menu items associated with another main menu directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu.

Also, as recognized by the Office Action, Yamadera does not teach a device wherein the two dimensional key is configured as a single button and wherein the four sets of contact points are used to select and perform an action corresponding to one of a plurality of main menu items. If this is true, Yamadera further does not teach the limitation of a device wherein the two dimensional key is configured as a single button and wherein the four sets of contact points are used to select and perform an action corresponding to “a sub-menu item of the sub-menu associated with a selected main menu item.” Landers is apparently cited for this reason.

Landers teaches a mobile station that includes a display, data storage, and a processor. A menu display routine stored in the data storage can be executed by the processor to display a set of menus ranging from a first menu to a last menu. Menus include menu items ranging from first to last items. The mobile station also includes a “point of focus” routine and a navigation routine stored in the data storage. When the point of focus is on a particular menu other than the last menu, user invocation of the navigation routine causes the point of focus is moved to a menu other than the particular menu. When the point of focus is on the last menu, user invocation of the navigation routine causes the point of focus is moved to a menu item within the last menu. [Landers, Abstract] However, the specification of Landers does not teach that the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow viewing of the plurality of sub-menu items associated with another main menu directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu by a single access of the two-dimensional navigation key.

Accordingly, neither Yamadera, Landers nor their combination teach that the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow viewing of the plurality of sub-menu items associated with another main menu directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu by a single access of the two-dimensional navigation key. Applicants respectfully submit that to establish a prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. [MPEP 2143.03]

Unlike Yamadera, Landers and their combination, the display of the present invention is configured to selectively display one of a plurality of menus, including a main menu and a sub-menu. The first orientation of the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to select one of a plurality of main menu items. The plurality of sub-menu items associated with a selected main menu item is displayed on the display. The two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow the user to view the plurality of sub-menu items associated with the selected main menu item and, with a single access, to view a plurality of sub-menu items associated with another main menu item using the first orientation. As discussed above, neither Yamadera, Landers nor

their combination teach that the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow viewing of the plurality of sub-menu items associated with another main menu directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu by a single access of the two-dimensional navigation key.

The present invention as claimed is distinguishable from the teaching of Yamadera, Landers and their combination. Each of the independent Claims 1, 23 and 27 includes the limitation that the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow viewing of sub-menu items of the sub-menu associated with another main menu item directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu item by a single access of the two-dimensional navigation key. As described above, neither Yamadera, Landers nor their combination teach that the two-dimensional navigation key is configured to allow viewing of the plurality of sub-menu items associated with another main menu directly from the sub-menu associated with the selected main menu by a single access of the two-dimensional navigation key. For at least these reasons, the independent Claims 1, 23 and 27 are each allowable over Yamadera in view of Landers. Claims 2-15 and 17 are dependent upon the independent Claim 1. Claims 24-26 are dependent upon the independent Claim 23. Claims 28-31 are dependent upon the independent Claim 27. Accordingly, Claims 2-15, 17, 24-26 and 28-31 are allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim, and are now in condition for allowance.

Within the Office Action, Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamadera in view of Landers, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,463,304 to Smethers. Claim 16 is dependent on the independent Claim 1. As discussed above, the independent Claim 1 is allowable over the teachings of Yamadera in view of Landers. Accordingly, Claim 16 is allowable as being dependent upon an allowable base claim, and is now in condition for allowance.

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Conclusion

For the reasons given above, Applicants respectfully submit that the Claims 1-17 and 23-31 are in a condition for allowance, and allowance at an early date would be appreciated. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned at (408) 530-9700 to discuss the same so that any outstanding issues can be expeditiously resolved.

Respectfully submitted,
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